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*From the* NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *March* 31.

[NUMBER II.]

Mr. COLLINS,

I Concluded my last eſſay with declaring my intention *to point out, on a future opportunity, the cauſes of our national evils, and the remedies for their cure.*—I confeſs it is much eaſier to diſcover the ſymptoms of a diſorder than its cauſes. However an attempt to cure diſeaſes by only attempting to check or remove ſymptoms, without knowing or endeavouring to remove the cauſes, is the buſineſs of empiricks and quacks, not phyſicians.—If I ſhould be ſo happy as to diſcover the true ones of our national evils, I expect to meet with oppoſition and enemies: For ſuch diſeaſes are ſeldom or never cured, without cauſing pain and diſtreſs in the affected members, which will always exert themſelves to avoid it, and render ſuch attempts abortive. However, as my ſincere intention is to ſerve my country, I ſhall at all times gratefully receive inſtruction, and the diſcovery of any of my errors tendered to me with candor, and totally diſregard and deſpiſe the rancour and abuſe of any who may appear to be actuated from principles of irreligion and love to private and ſelf intereſt.—I thus beg the impartial attention of my fellow citizens to what I ſhall endeavour to offer with candor on this ſubject.

1. It appears to me highly probable *that the ungrateful conduct of this nation towards God, our kind benefactor and juſt arbiter of the univerſe, is to be ranked among the chief cauſes of our preſent diſtreſſes.* That God, in the courſe of his providence, is wont to chaſtiſe and puniſh nations he has particularly favoured, for their profane and abominable ingratitude, is evident from the whole of divine revelation. After the leader of Iſrael had prophetically denounced a mixture of national calamities on that people, he declares, *All theſe curſes ſhall come upon thee, and ſhall purſue thee, and overtake thee, till thou be deſtroyed, becauſe thou hearkeneds not to the voice of the Lord thy God, to keep his commandments and his ſtatutes, which he commanded thee.** Compare with this what happened to this nation not long after their poſſeſſion of that land of liberty and plenty. † If government by miſrule from ignorance, imprudence or villainy, become the immediate cauſes of a nation's diſtreſs, yet a holy God permits it, and in juſtice directs it, for a puniſhment to the guilty nation. Thus the Sovereign of the world threatens, *and I will give children to be their Princes, and babes ſhall rule over them, and the people ſhall be oppreſſed, every one by another, and every one by his neighbour.* ‡ Ancient and modern hiſtory, both profane and divine, bear teſtimony to this truth.—It has been frequently aſſerted in our public prints, that it was evident God gave the government of Great-Britain up to fooliſh counſels, in order to puniſh the nation for their ſins. The events have hitherto proved it. Before I proceed to ſhow that our ſins are ſuch as require national chaſtiſement and puniſhment, I beg leave to obſerve, that in the beſt of nations there are always ſome abandonedly wicked; and in the worſt of nations ſome morally good. That in the moſt abandonedly wicked nations, all the individuals are not guilty of the ſame vices, nor in the ſame degree, but ſome of one ſort and ſome of another, and ſo in conjunction make out and aggravate the whole.—That a nation is denominated vicious or virtuous, according as the one or the other of thoſe oppoſite characters become public and honourable in the opinion of the prevailing party. I fear the vicious will overbalance the morally virtuous in our community, and that our ſins are of ſuch an aggravated nature, being committed againſt light and mercies, as require ſeverer calamities than we have as yet experienced. My reaſons for this fearful apprehenſion I ſhall attempt to give with candor, and without exaggeration and agreeable to truth, as far as my knowledge of men and manners in our community extends.

1. *The leading principle of vice is libertiniſm, i. e. a maintaining by words or actions, that the laws of religion ought to have no reſtraint upon men.* Principles as deſtructive to civil ſociety as diſhonourable to the Supreme Being. Theſe are the principles ſo much in vogue and practice among thoſe who aſſume the character, air and deportment of gentlemen among us.—To our ſhame it muſt be confeſſed that there are men among the honourable members of the auguſt council of this empire, who are too well known to make ridicule of all religion and every thing ſacred, and yet are entruſted with the management of the important affairs of the conteſt, which is committed to God for a deciſion. It however affords ſatisfaction to the virtuous among us, to ſee by ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs, that men of ſuch an abandoned character have as yet not the majority in that houſe.—In one of theſe reſolves it was warmly recommended to the different Legiſlatures to paſs laws for the effectual curbing of vice. The good people of this State have long complained that the laws under the former government were inſufficient for that purpoſe, and I hoped that our new Legiſlators would have amended them, eſpecially when I ſaw it ſo warmly recommended by Congreſs; but when I reviewed the titles of the laws they paſſed, I found, to my ſurpriſe, this was neglected. If this neglect has proceeded from a diſregard and indifference reſpecting theſe matters, it is too evident a proof that ſome of the leading members are too much tainted with theſe pernicious principles.—I have a true regard for the gentlemen of our army, as far as their bravery in the defence of our country demands it. But I am ſorry to have ſo much reaſon to believe that a great part of them are intirely ſwayed by ſuch Epicurean principles. I am induced to believe this from their public conduct. The laſt thankſgiving day, proclaimed by Congreſs (under whoſe immediate authority they act) was almoſt wholly diſregarded by that part which is quartered in Somerſet. His Excellency the Commander in Chief was then at Philadelphia. Add to this their frequent balls, at a time when ſo many of our fellow-citizens groan under the frowns of heaven: Their drinking to exceſs, their heaven provoking cuſtom of profane curſing and ſwearing, their ſhocking profanation of God's holy day, and an intire diſregard of all public worſhip due to our Creator; their neglect of the laws of Congreſs for reſtraining vice in the army. All which affords too much ground for ſuch ſuſpicion. Chaplains in our army, who eat their country's bread and draw their pay for doing no other duty than reading ſervice to their brigades leſs than half a dozen of times in a twelvemonth, are probably actuated by no better principle. If we view the gentlemen and ladies engaged in the affairs of private life, they will exhibit to us a ſtill more deplorable ſcene of vanity and debauchery, ſhewn in their balls, aſſemblies, extravagant dreſs and unaccountable faſhions, their unreſtrained profanation of the Sabbath, by purſuing their vanities or ſecular affairs. The whole of their luxury and diſſipation, joined with that intire diſregard of the inſtituted worſhip of God and all ſacred things, ſtrongly evinces that the maxims of Epicurus, *eat, drink and divert yourſelves, for after death there is no pleaſure*, has much greater influence on ſuch diſſipated minds than thoſe of the holy religion of Jeſus Chriſt.—What adds to the awful guilt of thoſe of ſuperior rank in a nation, is the *powerful influence* the conduct of ſuch have upon the morals of the reſt of the community.

2. Though it muſt be ſuppoſed that the generality of inferior rank in our different States, of whatever chriſtian denomination they be, ſtill believe that the laws of religion ought to influence our actions, *yet the deſtructive examples before recited, the many temptations of the preſent day, and the prevailing corruptions of human nature, have carried, like a mighty torrent, the multitude down the ſtream of vice, even againſt the dictates and checks of their own conſciences.* This is at leaſt evident, that the general neglect of divine truths and the public ordinances of God, the profanation of the Lord's day, even by numbers who profeſs to believe the divine command for the ſanctification of it; the horrible practice of profane curſing and ſwearing, drunkenneſs, and all exceſs of riot, have made ſuch advances of late, as threaten the deſtruction of the riſing generation, by thus burſting aſunder the laws of religion and ſociety.

3. *The culpable neglect of civil Magiſtrates in the execution of our laws againſt open profanity and vice, though I mention in the laſt place, is by no means one of the leaſt of our national ſins.* The civil ſword is entruſted to them to check vice and puniſh wickedneſs. *For he is the miniſter of God to thee for good, but if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the ſword in vain.* This is the language of a writer whoſe authority and veracity our magiſtrates will not preſume to diſpute.—Though I confeſs with pleaſure that the Attorney General and Grand Juries of our courts have in a late inſtance exerted themſelves for puniſhing gameſters at horſe-racing, I muſt however acknowledge I know of no other inſtance of any civil magiſtrates fining or any ways puniſhing for profane ſwearing, curſing, ſabbath-breaking, gaming, or any public vice puniſhable by the laws of the land, ever ſince our glorious revolution has happened; though theſe vices have never been more public and daring among us than ſince that time. What many of ſuch officres do with their conſciences I know not. I ſuppoſe they generally excuſe themſelves becauſe no complaints are lodged with them. But who in the whole community are under ſuch ſolemn obligations to inform as theſe gentlemen are? Why do they want to be informed of what their eyes behold and their ears hear? If they want information, why do they not ſend for evidences and examine them reſpecting credible reports of vices puniſhable by law, having been perpetrated in their reſpective diſtricts? Such conduct would ſoon put a ſtop to public vice. Why then is it not done? Becauſe many Magiſtrates dread more the frowns of man, of abandoned man, than of a holy and a juſt God, to whom they are held reſponſible for the neglect of duty, and the injury therefrom accruing to ſociety. It is deſcriptive of the diſtracted ſtate of Iſrael, where a ſacred hiſtorian ſays—*In thoſe days there was no king in Iſrael, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes.* There is no ſin more provoking to God, and deſtructive to ſociety, than that thoſe to whom Providence has committed the civil ſword refuſe to uſe it for the end it was given, and by their ſinful neglect rather encourage the vices intended to be thereby prevented than check t' em.

The foregoing hints exhibit to us, my fellow-citizens, an awful but a true portrait of the moral character of this diſtreſſed country. Can the honeſt perſon, when he ſeriouſly reflects upon it, wonder that our empire labours under a complication of diſorders? How can thoſe who really believe the exiſtence of a God and the government of the world by his providence, expect that he will paſs by thoſe deſtructive and God-provoking vices, in a people which make profeſſion of chriſtianity, which he has conſtantly puniſhed, even in Pagan nations? We are certainly a people laid under many obligations of gratitude to God, to them I may ſay in the language of Moſes, *Do ye thus requite the Lord, O! fooliſh people and unwiſe!* What will be the iſſue of a perſeverance in ſuch conduct? *If God be againſt us who ſhall be for us? Shall there be an evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it?* Ought not every true friend to his country to exert himſelf, in order to remove this chief cauſe of our national calamities? I know addreſſes of a ſerious nature generally afford matter for ridicule to libertines and atheiſts. My proper buſineſs here is not to attempt a confutation of their principles; I only call their attention to what they muſt acknowledge to be a truth atteſted by the hiſtory of all ages, namely, that luxury and all manner of public vice have at all times proved the procuring cauſes, or at leaſt the forerunners of national calamities; and therefore I would conjure them, for the welfare of themſelves and fellow-citizens, to reform, at leaſt in their moral conduct, in order to remedy our preſent calamities and avoid greater. Thoſe who are as yet not proof againſt the precepts of the goſpel, I would addreſs in the words of a prophet, to his *wicked* and *luxurious ſovereign. Wherefore, O! king, let my counſel be acceptable unto thee, and break off thy ſins by righteouſneſs, and thine iniquities by ſhewing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquility.* Let ſuch as are led captive by their corruptions, and the power of their vices, ſeriouſly reflect upon their paſt conduct, compare it with the precepts of the holy goſpel, and maturely judge for themſelves. Does your profanity and vice afford you any real profit, advantage or true and laſting pleaſure? Is there a God? Is there a final judgment and a future ſtate of puniſhments and rewards to be expected? Are you reſponſible to the ſupreme Judge for all your moral actions? I appeal to your conſciences for anſwers to ſuch important queries. Conſider yourſelves as members of civil ſociety, and I venture to aſſert, if you are tories, you have Balaam's diſpoſition, you would readily have curſed our Iſrael, you have done your endeavour to injure it, is it a wonder that ſuch would do their utmoſt to lay offences in our way, and bring the indignation of God upon us? knowing that would be worſe than all the power and force of our enemies. Such will ſooner or later get a Balaam's reward. But you who eſteem yourſelves friends to your country, can you perſevere in a conduct ſo evidently calculated for its deſtruction? You have reaſons to be convinced that our ſins have done us more hurt than our inveterate enemies. And will you go on to ruin your country, and bring yourſelves and fellow-citizens in ſtill greater diſtreſs? Have you a ſpark of love left for your bleeding country, forſake the evil of your ways, and turn to that God who has juſtly ſmitten us, and in wrath has often remembered mercy, and ſtill ſhows, by his providence, that he waits not for our deſtruction, but for our repentance, in order that he might ſave and deliver us in a way honourable to himſelf—Let me beſeech our civil Magiſtrates to reflect upon the truſt committed to them, *fear not men, but him who is able to deſtroy ſoul and body in hell.* Exert your power to ſave your bleeding country. I am confident you can do more for the preſervation and advantage of it, by exerciſing the powers in your hands for the curbing of vice, than numerous armies in the field. I hope the Legiſlature will give you all the aſſiſtance in their power by enacting or amending laws ſufficient for the purpoſe.—Were we once a reformed people, I am confident we would ſoon be a happy people, enjoying peace, liberty and plenty.

In my next, Mr. Collins, I purpoſe, if life and health permits, to ſhew the more immediate cauſes of our calamities to be diſcovered in the civil miſconduct of our citizens and rulers.

*I ſubſcribe myſelf, Sir, your friend,*
*And the Public's well-wiſher,*
A TRUE PATRIOT.

* *Deut.* xxiv. 45. † *The book of Judges.* ‡ *Iſa.* iii. 4, 5.

*Philad. 4th Month 5, 1779.*

A Larger QUANTITY of BARK than uſual wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia, and its Suburbs. ‡

*Waterford Townſhip, Weſt New-Jerſey, April 2, 1779.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH MATLOCK, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for payment, to HANNAH MATLOCK, Adminiſtratrix, or to

RICHARD COLLINGS, Adminiſtrator.

*Kiſhacoquilles, Big Valley, Armagh Townſhip, Cumberland County, March 13, 1779.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ALEXANDER, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to come and pay off their reſpective debts, on or before the firſt day of July next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, and they will be paid by JAMES REED, and JOHN FLEMING, Executors. ¶

*March 27, 1779.*

WHEREAS there hath been a report brought up againſt the ſubſcriber, living in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, by ſome ill-deſigning perſons, that I had taken half a buſhel of coarſe ſalt out of the houſe of Yoſt Ebert, inn-keeper, in Race ſtreet, Philadelphia, about two years ago, which ſalt belonged to Mary Ruth; and whereas I know myſelf clear of ſaid crime, and I have an inſtrument of writing from ſaid Mary Ruth, which contradicts ſaid report, and another writing from ſaid Yoſt Ebert, declaring that I was not the man that got the ſalt out of his houſe; I therefore call upon any perſon or perſons who have propagated ſaid report, or that may hereafter endeavour to do it, to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves. ‖ HENRY HUBER, ſenior.

*An* ACT *for the Regulation of the Markets in the City of* Philadelphia, *and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the foreſtalling and regrating of Proviſions in and near the City of *Philadelphia* has produced great Inconveniences, and, if not reſtrained, is likely to bring great Diſtreſs upon the Inhabitants of ſaid City and its vicinity. For Remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame,* That, from and after the Publication of this Act, if any Perſon ſhall buy, or cauſe to be bought, any Proviſions or Victuals whatſoever, for the Food of Man, coming by Land or by Water towards the Market of the ſaid City, or ſhall make any Bargain, Contract or Promiſe, for the having or buying the ſame, or any Part thereof, ſo coming as aforeſaid, before the ſaid Proviſions or Victuals ſhall be in the ſaid Market, ready to be ſold, or ſhall make any Motion by Word, Letter, Meſſage or otherwiſe, to any Perſon, for the enhancing of the Price or dearer ſelling of any Thing above-mentioned, or ſhall diſſuade or labour any Perſon coming to ſaid Market to abſtain or forbear to bring Proviſions or Victuals to the ſaid Market, every ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall be deemed a Foreſtaller, and proceeded againſt as ſuch in the Court of Quarter Seſſions of the City of *Philadelphia*, or of the County wherein the Offence ſhall be committed.

*And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That if any Perſon ſhall within the Market of the ſaid City, or elſewhere within four Miles of the County Court-houſe in the ſaid City, regrate, obtain, or get into his or her Hands or Poſſeſſion, any Proviſions or Victuals, and do ſell the ſame again within the ſame Market, or elſewhere within the Circuit of four Miles round the ſaid Court-houſe as aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon ſhall be deemed and proceeded againſt as aforeſaid as a Regrater.

*Provided always*, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any Inn-keeper or other Victualler buying in the ſaid Market, to ſell the ſame within his own Dwelling to his Gueſts; nor to any Butcher acting in his proper Myſtery and Craft, and not foreſtalling or regrating; nor to any Huckſter or Retailer buying Proviſions or Victuals in the ſaid Market, and not elſewhere, after ten o' Clock in the Forenoon and not earlier, in order that the Inhabitants of the ſaid City, needing Food for the Uſe of themſelves and their Families, may be firſt ſupplied.

*Provided alſo*, That this Act ſhall not extend to Wines, Oyls, Sugars, nor other imported Victuals, Salt and Fiſh only excepted; and that no Perſon within the Compaſs of four Miles as aforeſaid, who ſhall buy any Oxen, Bulls, Cows, Heifers, Calves, Swine, Sheep, Lambs, Goats or Kids living, and ſhall ſell the ſame again alive or dead, after having fed them for five Weeks on his own Land or in his own Poſſeſſion, ſhall be within the Meaning of this Act.

*And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That if any Perſon ſhall be guilty of any of the ſaid Offences, he or ſhe ſhall for the firſt Offence be impriſoned two Months, and forfeit the Value of the Goods by him or her ſo foreſtalled or regrated as aforeſaid; for the ſecond Offence the ſaid Offender ſhall be impriſoned for half of a Year, and forfeit double the Value of the Goods by him or her foreſtalled or regrated as aforeſaid, and for the third Offence, ſuch Offender ſhall be ſet in the Pillory, forfeit all his Goods, and be impriſoned at the Diſcretion of the Court; and the ſaid Forfeitures ſhall be diſtributed, one Half to the Uſe of the State, and the other Half to the Perſon who ſhall proſecute within two Months after the Offence ſhall be committed.

And whereas the Practice of buying and ſelling the Neceſſaries of Life and other Commodities with hard Money, or Specie, is one of the Means of depreciating the Continental Bills of Credit:

*Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That, from and after the Paſſing of this Act, no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within this Commonwealth, ſhall buy or ſell, or offer to buy or ſell, any of the Neceſſaries of Life or other Commodities with or for hard Money; and if any Perſon ſhall be convicted of buying or ſelling, or offering to buy or ſell, any Merchandize, Commodities, or any of the Neceſſaries of Life, or renting of Houſes or Lands for hard Money, contrary to this Act, he or ſhe ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay, for the Uſe of this State, *Fifty Pounds*, and the Value of the Things ſo bought or ſold, or offered to be bought or ſold, or the Amount of the Rent aſked or demanded for ſuch Houſe or Lands.

And whereas there have been great Abuſes committed in the Aſſize and Weight of all Sorts of Bread, made for and expoſed to Sale in the City of *Philadelphia*.

*Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any three of the Juſtices of the Peace in and for the City of *Philadelphia*, or any of the Counties within this State, and they are hereby impowered and required, as often as there ſhall be Occaſion, to ſet, aſcertain and appoint the Aſſize and Weight of all Sorts of Bread, which ſhall be made for Sale, ſold or expoſed to Sale, within the ſaid City and Liberties, or any County of this State, and the Price to be paid for the ſame, as fully, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as the Mayor or Recorder, and any two of the Aldermen of the ſaid City, ought or could have done by the Laws of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, in Force on the 14th Day of *May*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſix.

JOHN BAYARD, SPEAKER.

*Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Monday, the 5th Day of April*, 1779.

JOHN MORRIS, jun. Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

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Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

*Pleaſe to inſert the following piece in your next, or at leaſt before the Faſt Day, if you have time and room, and you will oblige (if not the critics) all the ſober and religious of all denominations, as well as your conſtant reader,* I. C.

*De rebus eternis per terram vox ſonat!*

WE are again called, by a very ſerious and ſolemn proclamation of the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, to the duty of Faſting and Prayer, on a ſet day throughout all theſe United States, that with *one voice* and *one heart* we cry to God, through Jeſus Chriſt, that the evils we ſo juſtly deſerve at his hand for our ſo great neglect of his heavenly Majeſty may not fall upon us, and the preſent calamities we are groaning under may be happily removed, &c. &c. It is evident there are ſeveral ideas ſuggeſted in this proclamation, which cannot fail to make the mind of the judicious reader ſerious, if he has any claim to the chriſtian character. It will make infidelity bluſh, to deny the ſpecial interpoſition of the divine Arm, in a variety of inſtances, in favour of theſe United States. Who but that *Almighty Being*, who knows things future as well as paſt and preſent, and hath the hearts of all men in his hand, and turns them as the rivers of waters are turned, could have united this North-American continent, and could have inſpired the people with ſuch a ſpirit as has effected all theſe aſtoniſhing atchievements already paſt, which give us not only being, but dignity and importance in the eye of the whole European world, together with the whole Eaſtern continent.

Is there no debt of gratitude then due to ſuch a Benefactor, for ſuch diſtinguiſhing favours? will our congregating that day, to confeſs and aſk pardon for our enormous crimes, and ſupplicate for new favour, and when the public ſervices are ended return, like the ox to his fother, or the ſow to her wallowing in the mire of every evil practice, forbidden in both the tables of the moral law, as is the predominant practice of the preſent day, diſcharge that duty? This would be to inſult Heaven's clemency, and provoke Jehovah to be our enemy! I admit that the righteouſneſs and equity of the cauſe we are contending for will conſolate the heart of every devout whig, who may meet in public worſhip that day: God knows that the blood ſhed in this unnatural war lies not at the door of theſe United States—we did every thing we could do, conſiſtent with our duty to God, ourſelves and poſterity, to prevent ſhedding blood. But ſtill it muſt be remembered, that the bare righteouſneſs and goodneſs of a cauſe will not vindicate impious, unjuſt, wicked ſubſequent actions. The wicked muſt forſake their ways of profane ſwearing, lying, ſtealing, &c. and unrighteous perſons their deep thoughts of hidden arts of regrating, foreſtalling, and enhancing the neceſſaries of life; and let ſuch return to the Lord by a ſincere reformation, and he will have mercy on us, to our God, and he will abundantly pardon us. Does not the New Teſtament aſſure us, "that repentance towards God, and faith towards our "Lord Jeſus Chriſt," are the main ſprings of the Chriſtian religion; and that where theſe doctrines take proper hold of mens hearts, they are mortified to this world, have their affections ſet on heavenly things, and love one another. And by their fruits ye ſhall know them.

How much the reverſe of this is to be ſeen this day in the moſt of places in America; and among thoſe too who call themſelves whigs! What evil genius is permitted to poiſon the ſpirits of the moſt of the people of this continent at this day! How few attend public ordinances to what might attend! How are places of public diverſions or entertainments crowded! What pride, malevolence, wrath, diſſimulation, evil ſpeaking, with many more diabolical paſſions, now rage like the peſtilence in the land! O ye heroes of America, was it to obtain an unlimited reſtraint to ſuch licentiouſneſs that ye drew your ſwords, and ruſhed to victory with ſuch military proweſs! Conſider what return this is to gracious Heaven for innumerable mercies already received? Or have we bid farewell to common ſenſe itſelf, as well as the character under that name, that we are willing to ſacrifice all that is precious in the judgment of God, angels, and all good men, only to have it in our power to gratify a few moments of the moſt precarious pleaſures of ſenſe; or at beſt to hoard up a heap of yellow duſt, which muſt be conſumed by, or fly before the ſtorm of the great laſt day, like ſo much chaff? All Heaven forbid it!

A moment's ſerious reflection will convince any one that the Great God has, for purpoſes beſt known to himſelf, juſt now put it in the power of more people united in America to do more ſingular ſervices for the divine glory, and the good of poſterity, than ever ſo many people had before, ſince the beginning of the chriſtian æra. Now on this great continent true liberty, civil and ſacred, may be eſtabliſhed; and as we are united in politics, ſo we might in religious ſentiments. We are ſurely agreed in the two eſſential points, *Repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jeſus Chriſt*, and we may exerciſe forbearance in leſſer matters, and thus bring our holy religion back to its primitive glory, when we were called *Chriſtians firſt at Antioch*. Satan's dominion is not promoted by any thing, more than by chriſtians jars and jangles among themſelves about things not eſſential to the being of true religion. This idea makes all hell tremble to the centre. Hence it is that Satan is ſuch an avowed advocate for tyrants, becauſe by law they take from the people the right of free-thinking; and is ſuch an enemy to liberty. He is an old politician; his chief hopes are founded on the ſucceſs of his temptations to turn us out of the happy road of the Divine protection, and then we become an eaſy prey to all our enemies: But while God is for us, Satan knows we are more than a match for him and all his emiſſaries.

O that God would raiſe up, and ſend on the American ſtage, ſome Addiſon, Tillotſon or Whitefield; or rather, ſome one in the ſpirit and power of an Elijah, to turn the hearts of the children to the fathers, and the diſobedient to the righteouſneſs of the juſt, and thus prepare us a people for the Lord our God.

God is immutably the ſame in all ages, and creatures are but creatures ſtill.—Help, Lord, one of the moſt unworthy of thy creatures to ſpeak a word in ſeaſon to this land. O my dear fellow-whigs of America, do you not ſee the urgent call for a thorough reformation in heart and life? Souls are as precious, hearts as deceitful, the devil as crafty, heaven as glorious, hell as awful, death as certain, eternity as long as ever! Would you wiſh to be inſtruments employed by heaven in the nobleſt atchievements in this ſtate of trial;—to ſee Satan fall as lightning from heaven,—and the Meſſiah's kingdom riſe on its ruins in this weſtern world;—to ſee a day of goſpel-light and liberty beaming warmly on millions unborn, as the fruits of our preſent treaſures and blood—then, O then! let a thorough reformation take place. Our God is delighted to ſee us croud his Sanctuaries, and ſupplicate his divine Majeſty for the ſaving influences of his bleſſed ſpirit to be diſtilled on our new American world, that we may be happy. Let us pay all due honours to whom honours belong, and owe no man any thing but to love one another;—and let a ſincere reformation take place. Let this begin with the fountain, the Congreſs, and let it diffuſe through all bodies of men, civil, military, ſacred, political and eccleſiaſtical; and as ſure as there is a God in heaven, ſo ſure this land will be happy; otherwiſe, who can bear to ſee the evil that is coming on us as a people.

*Cheſter County, April 3*, 1779.

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TO BE LET,

And entered on the Firſt of May,

THE HOUSE in which the Subſcriber now lives, on the north Side of Walnut-ſtreet, near the River.

*April 6*, 1779. SAMUEL MEREDITH.

*To be SOLD at Private Sale,*

A LARGE Frame HOUSE and KITCHEN, in Water-ſtreet, between Lombard-ſtreet and South-ſtreet, formerly belonging to THOMAS CLIFFEN, Sadler. Enquire of

*April 6*, 1779. ‡ JAMES HOOD, Cooper.

To be SOLD for Caſh,

Of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing in the whole about one thouſand acres, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, Northampton county. The land lies on both ſides M'Michael's Creek, and adjoining Jacob Strowd, and at a ſmall diſtance from his mill. There are upwards of one hundred acres of land cleared. It is well timbered, and a conſiderable quantity of good meadow may be made on each plantation. The above lands are in the midſt of a very fine ſettlement, and the fartheſt part thereof not more than five miles from Nicholas Dupui, Eſq; at Delaware River. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, at the Town of Northampton, commonly called Allen-Town, or of BENJAMIN TOMKINS, near the Wind Gap, or of THOMAS M'CARTY, near Brinker's mill.

† ROBERT LEVERS.

*Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 5*, 1779.

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, ſale to begin at eleven o' clock,

ALL the Real Eſtate of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, ſituate in Northampton county, within three miles of Eaſton, on the Buſh-kill Creek (a beautiful and never-failing ſtream, abounding with a variety of fiſh) about eighty acres of the land are cleared, the remainder remarkably well timbered, and the whole in quality exceedingly good; there are on the premiſes, a log houſe, barn, ſtable, &c.

One Tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

*To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following TRACTS, viz.*

One Tract of three hundred and ninety-one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan falls into it.

One ditto of ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſhkimanatus old town towards Chartrees old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſituate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERELL, Executors.

*Potts-Grove, April 1*, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon or perſons, in the night of the ſecond ult. broke open and entered the houſe the ſubſcriber lives in, and took out two large pewter diſhes, and one middle ſized ditto, one large pewter baſon, one ſmaller ditto, and ſeven pewter plates, the plates marked S. M. I do hereby offer the above reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any perſon that will give information, ſo that I may get the ſaid goods again, and have the thief or thieves brought to proper puniſhment, or Forty Dollars for the goods only.

¶ SAMUEL M'CLINTUCK.

*Douglas Townſhip, Berks County, April 1*, 1779.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, named *John Henry Steinſeifer*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown ſtraight hair, long viſage, dark complexion, ſpeaks very little Engliſh: Had on and took with him, one new and one old hat, two country linen ſhirts, four jackets, two aſh coloured, one with ſleeves, and lined with home made linſey, and metal buttons, and one blue German ditto, blue flaxen trowſers, two pair of black and white woollen ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes, one with nails in them, no buckles. He alſo took with him a half ſtocked gun, with a blue barrel and London lock, a ſermon book, a blue and white pillow-caſe to carry his clothes in. Whoever ſecures ſaid Runaway, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ YOST SEESSEE.

*Abington, April 1*, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, Two young MARES, natural trotters, the one a brown, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, her knee on the near ſide larger than the other, and has had the ſweny on the off ſhoulder, that cauſed the fleſh to periſh and is not quite well, and ſhe is lame a little, branded under her mane with I. K. as it is thought: The other is a ſorrel, with a blaze in her face, near 14 hands high, three years old this ſpring, not docked, it is thought ſhe is branded with I. K. under her mane. Whoever ſecures the thief and mares, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the mares returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each. ISAAC KNIGHT. †

## CHARLESTOWN, February 25.

*Extract of a letter from camp near Adam's ferry, Feb. 20.*

"The Upper Ninety six regiment, under Col. Pickins, consisting of about 400, have acquired great reputation and honour, having on the 14th inst. defeated in Georgia between Carr's and Philip's fort, a large body of the disaffected, from 6 to 800; killed Colonel Boyd and Major Moore their leaders, above 20 privates, wounded many, taken 22 prisoners, and retaken 26 of our people they were carrying along with them. This fortunate event promises to put an end to toryism, and prevent any further internal commotions.

"General Ashe's division will be crossed Savannah this evening, and Gen. Williamson's follows to-morrow, with the waggons, &c. to proceed in the rear of the enemy, who from authentic accounts are retreated below Bryar creek.—We will soon have such a force as will oblige the enemy to quit the State of Georgia;—Col. Hammond surprized a post of the enemy near Bryar creek, took 4 officers, and 21 privates prisoners."

We have received the following authentic intelligence from camp at Boggy gut, viz. "That two prisoners on the 27th at night made their escape from the enemy, who report that in the action of the 26th, the enemy had 7 men killed and 15 wounded; that Colonels Brown and Thomas were among the latter; Col. Brown having received a musket ball through the arm and another in the side, which shattered one of his ribs, and Col. Thomas had his upper lip shot away.

On Saturday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in an empty dwelling house on Trott's point, belonging to William Tweed, which, notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given to prevent its progress, in a short time consumed that and seven other dwelling houses, with all their out-buildings. It is beyond a doubt from many concurring circumstances, that from this, as well as from the other fires which have lately happened, and likewise from several other attempts that have since been made, that there are secret enemies lurking amongst us, who will, it is much to be feared, reduce the remainder of Charlestown to ashes, if the care and vigilance of the inhabitants do not timeously prevent it.

*March* 3. Col. Campbell's expedition from Savannah to Augusta, with the Highlanders and Col. Brown's rangers, has proved as unfortunate as Major Gardiner's to Port Royal; to escape a *Burgoynade* he made a very sudden and precipitate retreat down the country, leaving us in possession of all the back counties of Georgia, and his friends the tories to fall a sacrifice, a whole regiment whereof, which had with great art and secrecy been three years inlisting, have already been defeated, and upwards of 150 of them made prisoners.

## BOSTON, *March* 18.

The post from Providence brings an account that Capt. Hinman went lately in a vessel to Gardiner's Island, where he landed some men, and brought off three tories, lately from New-York, who inform that General Campbell was lately defeated in Georgia; that some of the officers who had served under him there were returned to New-York, and particularly that a body of negroes, armed by him, to the amount of 1800, had been attacked by a party of Gen. Lincoln's forces, and entirely routed; and that 1400 of his black corps were killed and taken.

A gentleman of character from Plymouth informs, that a vessel had arrived there in 10 days from North-Carolina, and brought advice that there had been a battle between the British and American forces not far from Beauford, in which the former were obliged to give way with considerable loss; and that General Lincoln had made a large detachment under General Ash, who had got round in the enemy's rear, so that Campbell, with the remainder of his army, could neither advance nor retreat with safety; and that it was generally believed there, that unless he should be soon strongly reinforced, he would share the fate of Burgoyne.

The officers of General Campbell, reported to have come back to New-York, it is not improbable were sent by him to represent the disagreeable state of his army, and to solicit a reinforcement from General Clinton.

Notwithstanding the little value some among us have affected to place upon paper money, and the scoffs of our enemies upon this head, it may be relied on, that gentlemen abroad, and some in Jamaica, who have had effects here to a large amount, have ordered the proceeds to be vested in Continental notes. The same has taken place at the southward; and there is the best ground to expect that investments of this kind from abroad will rapidly increase.

If those who conduct the affairs of the United States act with wisdom and firmness at this critical period, which we have no reason to doubt, we may soon be repaid for all our expence and sufferings in establishing our independence: As our trade will be courted by all the world, and not only wealth, but the most useful inhabitants, may soon flow to us from all quarters.

It is said to come from undoubted authority, that the Court of London, through the medium of the Spanish Ambassador, has offered to Congress to acknowledge the independence of America; though we cannot learn that these offers contain any thing agreeable respecting Canada, Nova-Scotia, or the Fishery. The last of which is known to be the staple of the Eastern States.

We have authentic accounts, that Holland stands ready to enter into a treaty of commerce with the States of America, upon terms that will not infringe her engagements with Britain: That the King of the two Sicilies opens his ports to the American trade: That Britain can get no troops from Russia; and is puzzled to form an alliance in Europe, that will make her respectable.

It is conjectured that the Court of London has, for particular reasons, chosen to send proposals of accommodation through the Spanish Ambassador immediately to Congress, rather than through the channel of the Court of France, and the American Ministers there.

## PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

By letters from St. Eustatia we learn, that on the 2d of March, the Hibernia, of 14 guns, but had only 8 mounted, Captain Collins, from this port for Teneriffe. was attacked by a British sloop of war, of 14 guns and 80 men, who, after running alongside of him, and keeping up the action for four hours and an half, thought it most prudent to sheer off—he attempted at one time to board Captain Collins, but found him too well prepared with close quarters. In the action Captain Collins had almost all his running rigging shot away, one man killed, his third mate, gunner and several others wounded. He afterwards arrived safe at St. Eustatia, having sprung a leak soon after he left our Capes, which obliged him to alter his voyage.

The Captains Deane and Taylor, from this Port, are arrived at St. Eustatia.

*Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, March* 12, 1779.

"A reinforcement of four ships of the line, with a few soldiers, lately arrived at Martinico, and a very capital fleet is momently expected, under convoy of eight sail of the line, which will again give the French a superiority."

*Extract of a letter from Edenton, North-Carolina, March* 19, 1779.

"The circumstance of the British troops landing in Georgia, and sending 2500 men from this State to the assistance of that State and South Carolina, induced the disaffected people in the western parts of our State to assemble in arms; their intention was to join the British troops, and I believe a considerable number who went off without arms and in a private manner did actually join them. Others more hardy collected themselves together to the amount of 700, in order to march in a body; they were met with by about 500 militia hastily collected, who attacked them, and it is said killed and took prisoners about 200, and dispersed the others.

"The British troops had penetrated up the country as far as Augusta, in Georgia, but not finding so many of their friends to join them as they expected, they made a precipitate retreat down to the town of Savannah, leaving their friends the tories, and their sick, to shift for themselves. By the last accounts our army had crossed the river, and were in full march after them.

*In* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of Pennsylvania, Monday, April* 5, 1779.

*On motion, Resolved*, That the attention and care of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in detecting public abuses, are highly acceptable to this House, and that they will support them in the due discharge of so necessary a duty.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Powers of Government have been administered to the entire satisfaction of this House, and the general content of the good people of this State; and that this House chearfully give this testimony of their approbation to his Excellency the President, and the other Members of the Council, as an earnest of their resolution to support them in a continuance of the faithful and honourable discharge of their duty, and a mark of their perfect confidence and regard.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
JOHN MORRIS, jun. Clerk
of the General Assembly.

*In* COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, April* 6, 1779.

*Ordered*, That on Monday next, this Council will proceed to nominate and appoint the officers of marines on board the ship General Green, and that notice thereof be given in the public papers, in order that officers who chuse to tender their service on this occasion may have an opportunity to do so.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

TREASURY OFFICE, *Philadelphia, April* 3, 1779.

*Ordered*, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last (and who are not accountable to the Auditors of the Army, or the Commissioners of Accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their Accounts to the Auditor General for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice. *By order of the Board of Treasury,*
JOHN NICHOLSON, Clerk.

The several Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

TREASURY OFFICE, *April* 5, 1779.

*Resolved*, That the several Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices, Treasurers appointed to receive Continental taxes, and others, authorized by Congress to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, be respectively directed to send to the Treasurer of Loans as soon as may be after the first of June next, such of the said bills as they may possess, under the care of some continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be sent to the Treasurer of Loans by the said officer, and another by some other conveyance.

"State of day of 177
"RECEIVED of of
"in the State aforesaid, cases (or packages) marked and said to contain
"dollars, in bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, which I promise to deliver to "Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Treasurer of Loans, at "Philadelphia, having signed triplicate receipts.
Signed "officer of the guard."

That such cases or packages be not received by the Treasurer of Loans, unless accompanied with particular invoices, specifying the numbers of the bundles in each case or package, and the contents of each bundle.

That one of the said receipts be endorsed by the Treasurer of Loans, on his receiving the cases and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his discharge. *By order of the Board,*
JOHN NICHOLSON, Clerk.

*P. S.* The printers in the several states are requested to publish the above three weeks successively.

*March* 31, 1779.

THIS day the Vice-Presidents of the Philosophical Society waited on his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq; President of this state, and informed him, that agreeable to their Constitution, they were directed to request the favour of his patronage, and that he would honour their meetings with his attendance as often as it may be convenient, in order to assist and encourage their endeavours to promote the different branches of useful knowledge.—His Excellency received them politely, accepted their invitation, and favoured them with the following answer:

*Gentlemen,*

I am very sensible of the honour done me on this occasion by the Philosophical Society; and as the cultivation of learning, science, and the liberal arts, equally tend to the reputation and happiness of a people, I shall rejoice to see your virtuous and honourable views meet with deserved success and encouragement.

And allow me to add, that in whatever station I am, I shall think it an honour to be ranked among the number of your Members.


WANTED immediately, as a Clerk to a Compting-House in this City, a Person thoroughly versed in Accounts, that writes a tolerable Hand, and can be well recommended: The highest Salary will be given. Apply to the PRINTERS. An Apprentice is also wanted, of a reputable Family and good Morals; no Fee will be required. †

*This Day is Published, and to be Sold by* FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Market-Street,*
The UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,
For *March*, 1779.


*By his Excellency the* PRESIDENT, *and* COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is just cause to believe that our cruel and inveterate enemies, despairing of the conquest of *America* by open and manly force, are about to adopt the mean and savage policy of distress and depredation. And as a vigorous, firm and united resistance can alone (under Providence) enable us to disappoint and defeat their barbarous design, WE do hereby most earnestly exhort the good people of this State to prepare themselves for such events. And we do particularly enjoin and require the General Officers, Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenats, Field and other Officers of Militia, diligently to exert themselves in arraying, training and disciplining the Militia of the State, as by law directed: Enforcing the said law against all delinquents, and encouraging and animating, by their presence and example, those brave and faithful subjects who chearfully stand forth in defence of the liberties of their country. We do also exhort and enjoin all Officers, both civil and military, to make diligent search after the public arms and accoutrements which have been dispersed and lost through the country—and to recommend and endeavour to have all the fire arms in their respective districts and counties put in the best repair, so as to be ready on the shortest notice. And as the designs of the enemy, so far as they may regard this State, must in their immediate effect (unless frustrated) desolate those parts exposed to the sea on one side, and the frontiers on the other, We do, in a special manner, recommend to the good people there residing, the most particular attention to the several measures herein expressed—not doubting but those who are less exposed will pay all due regard to the alarming intentions of the enemy, and stand ready to support their friends and brethren if necessary. And we do also, in a very especial manner, recommend a spirit of union, harmony and mutual affection, as the most effectual weapon of defence—laying aside all animosities, dissentions and uncharitableness, and then we need not doubt, but (with the blessing of God) we may, as we have heretofore done, repel our invaders with shame, disgrace and disappointment, and in a short time enjoy the blessings of peace on free and honourable terms.

*Given, by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency* JOSEPH REED, *Esq; President, and the Great Seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this second day of* April, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine,*

JOSEPH REED, President.

*Attest.* T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD Save the PEOPLE.


STRAYED away from the Old Ferry, on Sunday, the 4th instant, a red and white COW, of a middling size, white face, and her hind feet all white; she is with calf but gives milk, 'tis remarkable she has but three teats to milk, the other is small like a fifth teat in some cows. Whoever will inform the owner where she is shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home TEN; and if any person is found secreting her (which is too much the case in and about this city) they may depend on being prosecuted as far as the law will permit.

WILLIAM MILNOR.

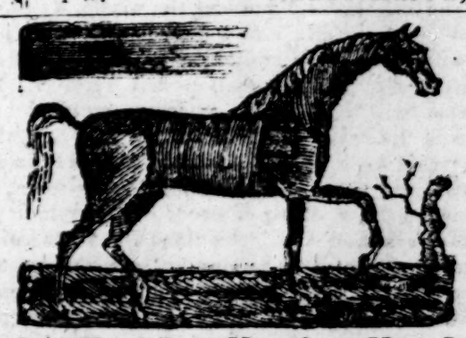
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he can, and has for several years past, infallibly cured the BITE of a MAD DOG, as numbers of people in this and the neighbouring provinces can testify. My ancestors, for upwards of 150 years, did successfully practice the same cure in Old England, when the ablest physicians there, after trying their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unhappy as to meet with such a fatal disaster may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to me, in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. DANIEL GOODMAN.

*Reading, March* 29, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday, the 21st instant, a horrid robbery was committed at the house of John Heckler, in Exeter township, Berks county, by three persons, one of whom is since taken and confined; and whereas one THOMAS CARSON, (alias BROWN) an Irishman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a brown complexion, smiling countenance, and sandy hair, with a brown surtout and buckskin breeches on, and one GEORGE GARDNER (alias MILLER) supposed to be a native of Scotland, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a ruddy countenance, black hair, and much pitted with the small pox, had on a blue coat edged with red, a white cloth jacket, blue breeches, and fantailed hat, are suspected to have been concerned in the said robbery. Whoever takes up and secures the said *Thomas Carson, or George Gardiner*, or any other person or persons concerned in the said robbery, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* each, besides reasonable charges, to be paid on conviction.

¶ 1 w. HENRY HAFFA, Sheriff.



REGULUS,

WILL COVER at the Plantation where the Subscriber now lives, within four Miles of Glouceſter, and five of Cooper's Ferry, at Forty Dollars the Season, and One for the Groom, Twenty five the single Leap, and Eighty to insure a Foal. REGULUS is a good Bay, full fifteen and a half Hands high, one white foot; got by Old Figure; is now rising five Years old, and allowed by competent Judges to be the finest of his Blood in this or any of the adjacent States.

JOHN BISPHAM.

*** Good Pasture provided for Mares that are sent from a Distance, at Four Dollars per Week. ¶

UNION

Is in excellent Order, and WILL COVER MARES this Season, at the Stables of the Subscriber, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, New-Jersey, for 12 Dollars the single Leap, 25 Dollars the Season, or Forty Dollars to insure a Foal.

UNION is a Three-quarter Blood, rising 4 Years old this Grass, better than 15 Hands high, long bodied, round and neatly made, and is allowed by Judges to move as well and gay as any Horse of his Blood on the Continent.

PASTURE provided for Mares which come any considerable Distance, and good Care taken of them, by

*April* 6, 1779. ¶ 6 w. NATHAN SHEPHERD.

## DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;

By the Dozen, Hundred, Five Hundred, or Thousand, in snug Binding, are now ready for SALE,
At BELL's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

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*JUST PRINTED*, and to be *SOLD* by the Hundred, Dozen, or single, by
STYNER AND CIST,
At the North-east Corner of Race and Second-streets,
The newest AMERICAN PRIMER.
*Also*, The New-England PRIMER enlarged.

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NAVY-BOARD, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1779.

ALL persons having demands against this Board are desired to bring in their accounts; and all those to whom the Board hath advanced money, for public uses, are hereby called upon to tender an account of the expenditure (with proper vouchers) without delay.

The Honourable Marine Committee of Congress having ordered this Board to settle their accounts as soon as possible, induces the above notice, to which it is expected due attention will be paid by all concerned.

JOHN WHARTON, JAMES READ, } Commissioners.

‖4w.

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15th February, 1779.

## STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Honourable the House of Assembly having appointed us to settle the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety of this State—We do hereby give NOTICE to all those "*who have* "*been entrusted with public money, or who have demands* "*upon the late Committee or Council of Safety, or are* "*otherwise interested in the said accounts unsettled*," to attend at our office in Front-street, a few doors below Walnut-street, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and three and six in the afternoon.—As there is a necessity that these accounts be speedily adjusted, in order to enable the State to settle with the Honourable the Continental Congress, it is therefore expected that all those who are comprehended in the above notice do render in their accounts, and settle the same on or before the first of April next, or they may expect to be called on as the law directs.

JOHN NIXON,
JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJAMIN FULLER.

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PARCHMENT
MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities. ¶

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Kingsess, Philadelphia county, the 12th Mo. 24th, 1778, a red hipshotten COW, about eight years old, forward with calf. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN HUNT, jun.

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*Chester, February* 26 1779.

CAME to the Stable of the Subscriber, the first of this Month, a Bay MARE, about 14 Hands high, and 12 or 14 Years old. The Owner paying Charges, and proving Property, may have her again, by applying to

¶ WILLIAM KERLIN.

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*March* 18, 1779.

THERE is to be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Hanover township, a valuable TRACT of LAND, in Paxton township, Lancaster county, containing 283 acres and the allowance; late the property of Col. Robert Elder; there are on the premises a good square log dwelling-house, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, a large double barn, a stone spring-house, a quantity of good meadow, the whole of the clear land under good fence; the title indisputable. Also another TRACT of WOODLAND, containing above 200 acres, adjoining the said premises, the Blue Mountain, and land of John Garber, on Susquehanna River. Any person inclining to purchase the same, is desired to apply to HUGH MONTGOMERY, living nigh the premises, who will shew the lines and bounds thereof; terms of sale will be made known by

† JOHN DUNCAN.

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To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing 15 acres and two-thirds, situated on Still-pond Creek, Kent county, Maryland, whereon is an elegant brick house, 40 feet in length, and 27 in width, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with an eight foot passage, and compleat cellar under the whole, a part of which is made use of as a kitchen; also a granary, 40 feet in length and 20 feet wide, capable of containing 15000 bushels of grain, situated on the Creek, where a shallop may receive a load in a few hours, that will contain six or seven hundred bushels of grain; there is likewise a smoke house, stable, with a good paled garden; this stand is most pleasantly situated, in a healthy part of the country, about 8 miles from Chester-town, and in a good neighbourhood for selling of goods and purchasing grain; the improvements almost new; this stand is well calculated for a merchant, and is supposed to be very little inferior to any place in the county. If the above house is not sold in six weeks from this date, it will be rented for a term of years. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

*March* 23, 1779. † ISAAC CANNELL.

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*Philadelphia, March* 30, 1779.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable of Christian Riffets, Tavern-keeper, at the upper end of Second-street, the following described HORSES, viz.

A bay Stallion, 4 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, is scarcely broke, but trots and canters, and carries his head lofty.

A bay Mare, 5 years old, shod all round, paces, has two galled spots, one on each side.

A white Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, trots, paces and canters, his mane to the near side, has a black cloud on the near side of his face, his shoes taken off yesterday.

A brown Horse, 14 hands and an half high, has a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, galled on the withers each side, trots, paces, and canters.

A bay Mare, 4 years old, has one white foot, shod before, and is very lively under the saddle.

Also stolen, a British light-horseman's Saddle, high behind and before, with holsters, and a blue oil-cloth saddle cloth with a yellow border, marked L. H.

Whoever secures the above Horses, or any of them, and delivers them to Mr. RIFFETS, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward for each, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Thief and any one of the Horses. †

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A few COPIES of the following, being the newest Publication from England, may be had at ROBERT BELL's Book-store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

THE PUPIL OF PLEASURE, in a SERIES of LETTERS, exhibiting the Adventures of a Man of Birth, Rank, Figure, Fortune, and Character, ardent in the Pursuit of Pleasure, much delighted *with*, attracted *by*, and formed upon the *Chesterfieldean System*. Two Volumes complete in One.
BY COURTNEY MELMOTH.

*** *This modern historical Work is peculiarly necessary for all those Ladies and Gentlemen, who either have read, or intend to read Lord* Chesterfield's *Letters.*

N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnson's, Entick's, Ashe's, Schrevelius's Hedericus's, Ainsworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Classics, whether in Greek or Latin, may also be had at said Bell's Book-store---Also Holy Bibles of various Kinds. Likewise Dilworth's Spelling Books by the Dozen, Hundred or Thousand.

†‡† FRENCH and ENGLISH GRAMMARS, FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, with great Variety of Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentalists, may also be had at said Bell's Book-store, in Third-street. ¶

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To COVER, the ensuing Season,
At the Subscribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the
BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE
ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. *Arabian* was got by that famous stallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own sister to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*.

*Wildair* was got by *Old Cade*, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet son of the Duke of *Devonshire's Flying Childers*. This horse, the sire of *Arabian*, was a few years past purchased of *James Delancey*, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to *England* at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be provided for mares that are brought any distance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

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JOHN DEAN, BOOKBINDER,
Again carries on his Business, in the Corner House, in Lætitia-Court and Black-Horse-Alley.

AS he had the pleasure to please such Ladies and Gentlemen as formerly employed him in the various branches of the French, Italian, and English methods of Binding and Gilding; likewise account books ruled and bound in vellum, parchment, and leather, respectfully solicits their former favours. Such Ladies and Gentlemen as please to favour him with their commands, he hopes will not think their work the worse, if done by one that served America under his Excellency General Washington, in the most hazardous part of the war, in 1776 and 1777.

N. B. As he means at present to be unincumbered with any other business than Bookbinding alone, such as employ him may expect to have their work done with the greatest neatness and dispatch.

Said DEAN wants an APPRENTICE. As the Bookbinding business promises as fair for a genteel livelihood as any other trade in this state, such parent who is willing to bind a son may expect to have him taught his trade in REALITY.

Also two JOURNEYMEN will meet with generous wages and constant employment. ¶

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STOLEN, on the 26th of February last, at night, out of the subscriber's stable, in Middletown, Chester county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but most natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly shod before, has some white hairs in his forehead, and a white saddle mark on the off side, his mane and tail both black, has a disorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

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TO BE SOLD,
*A* COUNTRY SEAT, *five miles from this city, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on a road leading from thence to Germantown:*

THE situation is high and healthy, and has a very extensive prospect: It contains thirty acres, near half of which is woodland, has a commodious house erected thereon, almost new, with a large kitchen garden well fenced, good stables and chair-house, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit, about 4 acres.

If not sold, it will be lett to a tenant with a small family, who understands gardening and fruit trees. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

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*Philadelphia, March* 3, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Tannenberger*, late of this city, Baker, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that the same may be adjusted, in four weeks from this date.

JOHN PETERS, CONRAD GERHART, Executors.

*** A few Hundred Pounds to be lett on good security.

*P. S.* Was left at the said dwelling-house, An Eight-day CLOCK, without a case; whoever has lost the same, by applying as above, proving property, may have it again. ¶

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TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT two thousand five hundred acres of good LAND, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the east branch of Susquehanna, 13 miles above the town of Sunbury. The two emissions called out of circulation will be taken in payment. The whole will be sold together, or in tracts of about three hundred acres. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

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*Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, Feb.* 25.

WHEREAS my Wife CHRISTIANA hath so far forgot all duty and shame, that notwithstanding the tenderest treatment and admonition, she left my house with the intention not to live with me, it appearing by her behaviour and declaration that she follows one Ludwig Erb, who inveigled her to that step. This is to warn every person not to trust or lend any money or other thing whatsoever to my said wife Christiana, as I am determined not to pay any thing on her account from the above date. MICHAEL CLASS. ¶

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of BEVAN RAKESTRAW, late of Hickory-town, in Plymouth township, deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, living at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Philadelphia; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted and paid by SUSANNAH RAKESTRAW, Administratrix. †

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TO BE LETT,
A LARGE Stone House, Stables, &c. suitable for a Tavern, known by the Name of the Jolly Post, near Frankford. Enquire of JOSEPH THORNHILL, at the Place. ¶

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Just opened, and to be sold by
JOHN YOUNG, *junior*,
In Market-street, Philadelphia,

A VERY elegant collection of new and London edition BOOKS, by the most approved Authors, in History, Law, Physic and Divinity.

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*Chester-Town, Kent county, Maryland, Feb.* 26.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday the 18th instant, a mulatto slave named JEM, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has short black hair, and is nearly the colour of an Indian; he has been used to going about the bay in the subscriber's vessel for these three years past, and will probably endeavour to get employ on board some vessel. Had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, oznaburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes and stockings, a small round hat, bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and secures said mulatto in any goal on this continent, or delivers him to James Claypole in Chester-Town, Maryland, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

‖4w. THOMAS KEMP.

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TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Somerset county, State of New-Jersey, the 21st of February last, by a certain HENRY RUSH, a woman's GOLD WATCH, gold face, chased case, representing Pompey's head shewn to Cæsar, maker's name supposed to be *Wilsman*, London; a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, white buttons flowered, lined in the back with white durant, the skirts and fore parts with red shalloon; a white serge vest and breeches, the vest lined with white fustian, the breeches not lined; a full welted hunting saddle not half worn, the tree has been broken, and is mended by a piece of iron clenched on the inside, blue long ells saddle-cloth, lined with tow linen, with a strip of white cloth sewed round near the edge, and a bridle, the reins tied to the bit. The said fellow deserted from Captain Van Hair's troop of light horse, has strait dark brown hair, a scar on one side of his face, and speaks the English and German language very well. Whoever secures said fellow in any of the States goals, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars Reward*. and for the watch the other *Hundred*. March 3.

¶ JOHN I. SCHENK.

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*Abington, Philadelphia County, Third-Month* 5, 1779.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS (SILVER MONEY) REWARD.

RUN away, yesterday evening, from the subscribers, two *German* servant lads, the one named *Matthias Wexell*, near 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well set, brown curly hair, tied when he went away; had on a coat and jacket, lately turned, of a light drab colour, and also a dark coloured cloth jacket, a pair of new buckskin breeches, purple coloured; blue yarn ribbed stockings, and a pair of double-soled shoes, with silver buckles, a raccoon hat, almost new; took with him two new brown shirts, and the pattern of a shirt of fine white linen, two silk handkerchiefs, and sundry other articles. The other named *Jacob Henney*, about the same height, near 18 years old, very much pock-marked, and a remarkable scar on one side of his face; had with him a cloth coat, and a new cloth jacket, new buckskin breeches, a felt hat, an old shirt, yarn stockings, double-soled shoes, and a pair of striped trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their said masters may have them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HALLOWELL, and

¶ RYNEAR HALLOWELL.

*** We suspect that they will be endeavouring for New-York.

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TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION of limestone LAND, containing 125 acres, situate in Upper-Merion township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; there are on the premises a good new barn and stables, a bearing orchard of good fruit, seven acres of meadow, part watered and the remainder rich low bottom, one half or better cleared; there is several limestone quarries now open on the premises, which makes lime of a good quality. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the Gulf Mill.

¶ ISAAC MATSON.

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TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP, four years old, built of red cedar and live oak, 45 tons burthen or thereabouts, with a good main-sail, fore-sail, jibb, flying-jibb, square-sail and top-sail, and standing and running rigging; she has two carriage guns, and four swivels. For terms apply to Major JOHN COOK, or AARON BUCK, at Tom's River, Monmouth county, in the State of New-Jersey.

*N. B.* Twenty-five Barrels of PITCH may be had at the same Place. ¶

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Derry township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 4th of February last, Eight Silver Table-Spoons, stamped on the handle C. HALL, marked W. W. M, and a flower on the back of the bowl. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the Spoons, shall be paid the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the Spoons only, by WILLIAM WHITE.

*N. B.* All Silversmiths, or others, are desired to stop the thief and spoons, if offered for sale. *March* 10, 1779. ¶

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, on the 3d of March instant, two stray HORSES; one black, about 14½ hands high, 14 years old, shod all round, has had a very sore back, but grown over with white hair, is a little sore yet; the other a black, ten years old, shod all round, has a ring round his off hind foot, and has a sore back; the said horses both pace and trot, neither of them has any brand or mark. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be sold for the charges. *March* 10, 1779. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

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*Marcus-Hook, February* 1, 1779.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, a lusty stout Negroe man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a short homespun grey coloured jacket, lined with the same, a French camblet jacket, lined with the same, with short skirts, an old pair of superfine cloth breeches, with silk knee-bands, yarn stockings, old shoes oznabrug shirt, and old hat; the lower part of one of his ears has been bit off by fighting with another Negroe some years ago; he formerly belonged to Mr. James James, of Wood's-Town, in West New-Jersey; he is apt to get drunk, and when so he will laugh and behave a little silly when spoken to. Whoever will secure said Negroe in any gaol in the United States, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FLOWER.

N. B. He has been at sea several times. All masters of vessels are forwarned not to take him off at their peril. ¶

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.